

FRANCIS S. POOL, JR.

EXHIBIT A-11

INTIMATIONS.

FOR BANGKOK DIRECT.

SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Company's Steamship

"DANUBE."

J. Newton will be despatched for the
port TO-MORROW, the 31st instmt, at
4 P.M.

Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents. (1233

Kong, 3rd July, 1884.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR ILOILO.

Company's Steamship

"AMATISIA."

Hamila, will be despatched for the

PORT TO-MORROW, the 5th instant,
 P.M., instead of as previously advertised.
 Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
 General Managers.
 Hong Kong, 3rd July, 1884. [1261]

PINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
 at ROSS, DARWIN and QUEENSLAND

and, taking through Cargo to New
 ZEALAND; through Passage Tickets
 to Port Moresby, New Guinea.)
 Steamship
 "HOIHOW,"
 T. Clegg, will be despatched as above
 DAY, the 18th July.
 The vessel has unusually good Cabin Accom-
 modation, situated amidships, upon the upper
 deck.
 Freight or Passage, apply to
 HENDERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, -
 1831 1902

AUSTRALASIA, CHINA, JAPAN,
 AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP
 COMPANY, LIMITED.
 SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
 VIA SINGAPORE.
 SAILING FROM PORT DARWIN AND QUEENSLAND
 PORTS, AND TAKING THROUGH CARGO TO AD-
 ELPHIDE, NEW ZEALAND, AND TASMANIA.
 PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TO ALL AUSTRALIAN
 PORTS, NEW ZEALAND, AND TASMANIA.

and FIFTY.
Departure of the Steamship
"NAPLES"
Thence, as above, is unavoidably
DELAYED until TUESDAY, the 8th inst.,
10 P.M.
Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1884. [1204]

NOTICE.
 COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
 MARITIMES.
 QUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
 The Company's Steamship
 "SINDH,"
 is Such, will be despatched for

SHANGHAI.
after her arrival from Europe.
I. MARTIN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1884.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MASSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
QUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

E Company's Steamship
"MENZALBH"
in Benois, will be despatched for
YOKOHAMA,
after the arrival of the next French
from Europe.
I. MARTIN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1884.

KONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
AMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

A "POWAN" will make a Trip to
Macao and back to HONGKONG, the
last, leaving HONGKONG at 7 A.M. and
at 11 P.M.

First class Return	\$3.00.
Second class Return	\$1.50.
First class, Single journey ..	\$2.00.

Second class Single journey \$1.00
 Passengers requiring Breakfast on board
 please give notice at the Office of the
 Company before 5 P.M. on FRIDAY.
 "KIUNGCHOW" will not run on
 FRIDAY.
 By Order
 T. ARNOLD,
 Acting Secretary.
 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1884. [1258]

NOTICE.

2 NEW TWIN-SCREW STEAMER "MILTON," will run between this and O'EVERY DAY commencing on SATURDAY, the 27th instants, leaving HONGKONG at 2 P.M.
Steamer is fitted with First Class Passenger Accommodation.
Freight and Passage, apply to Messrs. MILLISCH & Co.,
Macao.
Messrs. F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

Hongkong,
or Captain on board,
Hongkong, 26th June, 1884. [1213

WANTED—By a YOUNG ENGLISH-
MAN, ENGAGEMENT in a Hong-
kong Steamer, at October Next, in Hongkong, Shanghai,
and Out-port. Ten years experience in
Business and Book-keeping (two and
three in China). Highest Character and
References. Will join firm six months, if

before signing agreement. W.
Local P. O. Shanghai.
July, 1834. [1252]

LACHAND THAWARDAS & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
CHOICE HAVAN, CHINESE, AND
JAPANESE GOODS,
in great variety.
large quantity of MANILA CIGARS,
cigars and quantities, wholesale or retail

at lowest prices.
26, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [1233
NOE AND SIGNORA A. VITA.
4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
announce that they are prepared to give
CONS IN SINGING and on the PIANO-
E.
PES TUNED AND REPAIRED.
TERMS STRICTLY MODERATE.
Hongkong, 17th June, 1884. [118

CHART WANTED.
A GENTLEMAN having WEST RIVER
CHARTS Sheets Nos. 1 and 2 will much
prefer communicating with
THE ENQUIRER, &c.
Care of Office of this Journal.
Hong Kong, 5th May, 1854. [201]

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSARY
CHEMISTS
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMES.
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES.
And
SOLATED WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., and not to the individual partners.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY 123

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and not to the business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.
Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, and for publication, as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered by a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that time the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 4th, 1884.

The action taken by England with regard to the shipwrecked crew of the *Niervo*, now held in captivity in Acheen by the Rajah of Tonem, reflects no credit upon the Government. Mr. Stowart, M.P. for Salford, who has constituted himself the champion of the captives in England, says:—"The men of the *Niervo* are the children of England and England ought to compel their release." Against this dictum there is nothing to be said. England ought to compel the release of the men; the only question is, how is she to do it? The Rajah professes friendship to England, and there is every reason to suppose his professions sincere, but to have English guarantees against the Dutch, of whose conduct he has justly complained. When Governor Webb on the 11th February telegraphed to the home Government for instructions, asking "Any basis of communication?" The only reply to get was "Cannot undertake to name any sum, nor can we also settle Acheen policy." The settled Acheen policy will have to be unsatisfactory for long; and seeing that the Dutch, although claiming the territory in which the men are detained, are unable to effect their release, England ought to take such measures as are necessary to effect that object. In 1824 England entered into a treaty with the Netherlands, the Dutch ceding to England Malacca, by which was obtained the undivided protectorate of the Malay peninsula, whilst by England's cession of Bencoolen to the Dutch the latter became the sole European power in the island of Sumatra. England, however, had previously entered into treaties with Acheen in the North of Sumatra, and in the treaty of 1824 she stipulated with the Dutch for friendly behaviour towards that country. In 1871 this stipulation was most unadvisedly withdrawn by Mr. Gladstone, and the Dutch then entered upon the subjugation of the country. For more than twenty years they have continued the war, which still seems as far from its termination as ever. Instead of endeavouring to promote the development of the country by means analogous to those used by England in the Malay peninsula, cultivating friendly relations with the native rulers and stimulating commerce, they have adopted a policy of repression, have blockaded the ports, strangled the trade, and castigated the chiefs whenever they were able to do so. The Rajah of Tonem has been subjected to this castigation, as he alleges not for any fault of his own, but because another Rajah had attacked a Dutch resident. At all events, the Dutch landed and burnt his house and mosque and other buildings and utterly destroyed everything. He complains also that the Dutch have closed his country, so that no trade can be carried on, and at the end of his letter to the Governor of Singapore, he says:—"At one time I was on friendly terms with the Dutch; a family occurred in my country and in others, for the pidi crop failed, a ship arrived with a cargo of rice from Pulau Penang, but the Dutch would not allow her to trade in my country or a boat to reach the shore, in consequence of which the scarcity increased terribly, and many of the inhabitants died of hunger; while the few that remained were all dispersed in different directions, and no longer lived in my country at all. In this way, too, I suffered a very serious loss. This is what the Dutch rule in Acheen is: let the Tunt-Tuan (English) know it, and with justice and right." Sir Frederick Weld reports that—"The Trade Deputies, and closing of the ports by the Netherlands India authorities, and the destruction of the pepper trade with Penang, from which large incomes were formerly derived by the Acheenes, has, if possible, intensified their hatred to the Dutch and led to a determination never to submit." This being the state of affairs when the crew of the *Niervo* were cast on the Rajah's shores, he detained them as prisoners in the hope of compelling England to obtain better treatment for him, and in the negotiations carried on through Mr. Maxwell, an officer in the service of the Straits Government, the Rajah asked that the English should take the country. Sir Frederick Weld reports:—"The whole question arises out of a desire to obtain English protection, if possible, or at all events an English guarantee that there shall be no further trade with Penang. The Acheenes feel that we have abandoned our ancient Treaties with them, and opened our ports to the enemy, allowing him, but not them, to obtain munitions of war in our ports. They say that after efforts for thirteen years they cannot conquer them, and that being, as they think, proved, they ask reconsideration

and revision of Treaty." In the meantime the *Niervo* men remain in captivity, and although not subjected to harsh treatment, they necessarily suffer many privations, and their condition causes alarm to their friends and a feeling of indignation in the nation at large. Commander Brooker, H.M.S. *Pegasus*, who went to Tonem to treat, in conjunction with Consul Kennedy, for the release of the men, was of opinion that should negotiations fail, as they did, it might be possible to oust the prisoners by a coup de main. He suggested this to the Dutch authorities. He did not enter very heartily into the idea of our attempting to oust them. The Dutch did attempt an expedition for the men's release, but it proved a miserable failure and was treated with contempt by the natives. It seems quite clear that if their release is to be confined to the Dutch the poor fellows will never see their native land again. The English Government, after some months of wasted time, seems to have awoken to a consciousness of this fact, and also of the important commercial interests involved in the Dutch operations in Acheen, for on the 29th April Earl Granville, in a despatch to the Dutch Minister, referring to the Rajah's statement of his grievances, goes on to say:—"It is certain that the release of the crew will not be obtained unless the differences between the Netherlands authorities and the Acheenes are adjusted on an equitable basis; and quite apart from the growing agitation which the fate of these unhappy men has aroused in this country the interests of commerce in that part of the world have suffered severely from the warfare which has now been going on for thirteen years in the north of Sumatra, that Her Majesty's Government desire to call attention to the general and important political question involved. The Rajah of Tonem has appealed in the strongest manner possible to Her Majesty's Government on the ground of the unjust treatment which he declares he has experienced at the hands of the Netherlands authorities. He has been informed that Her Majesty's Government cannot possibly depart from the existing treaties. But in view of the British interests concerned, and of the fact that the treaty engagements of 1824 and 1871 between Great Britain and the Netherlands were intended to secure the freedom and development of trade, and the maintenance of peace in these regions, Her Majesty's Government earnestly hope that the offer of their mediation at this juncture will be accepted in the friendly spirit in which it is tendered. In making this proposal Her Majesty's Government entertain the hope of effecting not only the immediate release of the crew, but also the restoration of peace, and the re-establishment of trade on a basis consistent with justice, and with the rights and legitimate expectations of all parties concerned." It is to be hoped the spirit of this despatch, the last important one published, will not be departed from. Much might be sacrificed for the maintenance of friendly relations with the Netherlands, but a point seems now to have been reached at which it is necessary for England to act vigorously on the lines which her own judgment dictates without deviating for fear of offending Dutch feelings. The *Penang Gazette* of the 15th ultimo says it is informed on reliable authority that matters have become so strained between England and Holland, over affairs in Acheen generally, and the *Niervo* case in particular, that Her Britannic Majesty's Representative is about to be recalled from Oloeh Oloeh. This information, which may or may not be true, is supplemented by a paragraph in the *Straits Times* to the effect that H.M.S. *Pegasus* is to take another trip to Oloeh Oloeh on a mission of some importance. It is said that an enquiry will be made into the exact condition of the *Niervo* captives, and such will be insisted upon on behalf of the British Government. These paragraphs afford some ground for believing that the Government is no longer in a mood to be trifled with. There is a good deal of talk of England sending an expedition, but according to the *Penang Gazette* "such a thing will be and is totally unnecessary. If Holland will not join England in negotiating for the release of the crew as demanded by England, according to Reuters' telegram of the 11th June, then all that England need do is to inform Holland that she has not carried out the provisions of the Treaty with England regarding Acheen. She is not in a position, and has not, after ten years, managed to give British or other subjects protection. Consequently England looks upon the Treaty as abrogated and will declare the blockade null and void, and insist upon the pepper ports being thrown open. The British gun-boats stationed on the west coast would be a guarantee to the Acheenes that England meant what she said as to what would be done in the opening up of the ports for trade, if Tunku Enanah would deliver the men up at once without the firing of a shot or the paying of a single cent in the shape of indemnity." There is every reason to believe that our contemporary's opinion would turn out well-founded, but the probability is that when Holland perceives that England is really in earnest she will acquiesce in the proposals made, and that it will not be necessary to treat Dutch authority in the island with defiance.

The German gunboat *Nautilus* left here yesterday morning for Canton.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Heitor*, which arrived here yesterday, reports passing the new Chinese steam dredger *Tai Hai* about 86 miles north of Singapore.

The General Manager (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) inform us that the *Indo-China* S. N. Co.'s chartered steamer *Albatros*, from Calcutta, left Singapore for this port yesterday.

The flag on all the Government buildings and on all the Consulates was hoisted yesterday in token of respect to the memory of His Royal Highness Alexander, Prince of Orange, heir to the Crown of the Netherlands.

A London correspondent writes:—"Chinese women have made their appearance in the park. It is said that they are brought to England by American and those who have known them in the States even say they are very capable and trustworthy, and make admirable ladies' maids."

Whether English people will be induced to test their mores remains to be seen, but their departure in public boats on the statement that they are not to be allowed to land is a serious matter.

The case of the bankruptcy of J. D. Woodford was fixed for hearing before the Supreme Court yesterday, but was adjourned for a fortnight.

To-day is the Glorious Fourth, the 108th anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, and will be celebrated in the Great Republic with all the festivity that has ever attended the commemoration of the nation's birth. Here in Hongkong it will not be so gloriously celebrated, but it will be observed in the usual quiet manner.

The *Straits Times* records the death of Captain William Burrows, the senior pilot in Singapore and one of the oldest residents there, having lived there nearly forty years. Captain Burrows had taken the steamer *Deventer*, from Tanjong Pagar, where she had been repairing, for a trial trip on the 24th ult., and he was seized with a sudden attack of apoplexy, just after the steamer of the vessel, and died on board an hour afterwards, being too ill to be removed. He had been suffering from heart disease for some time previously.

It was greatly regretted in Singapore. The late Captain Burrows was a very capable and trustworthy man, and his death is a serious loss to the service. He was the part he took in the recent capture of the Malay pirates for which he, as well as Captain Davies, received the thanks of the Government.

The great topic of the Borneo at the present time is the *Rangoon Times*, that with the conquest of Tonquin by the French, all traffic will be diverted from the Irrawaddy route. The late Captain Burrows was a very capable and trustworthy man, and his death is a serious loss to the service. He was the part he took in the recent capture of the Malay pirates for which he, as well as Captain Davies, received the thanks of the Government.

It is reported, however, that the French Government will shortly make a treaty with the Acheen Government, and that a French fleet will be sent to the Acheen coast. Whether he will go to Mandalay or Tonquin, or British Borneo, is not known; all that is known is that he is now on his way, or will be in a very few days. This must be pleasant news to our home Government.

At a meeting of Conservatives a resolution to reject the Reform (County Franchise) Bill was unanimously adopted.

At a meeting of the Legislative Council the Chinese Government disavowed all connection with the attack on the French detachment of troops at Langson.

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FACTS.

SHOWING THE NIGHTMARE.

"Who shall the nightmare, mamma, say?"
"My little boy asked me to-day."
"Who made the dream upon his feet?"
"I turn to look in sweet brown eyes,
That flash to read around me;
"Now, that is a question, sweet."

"You mean that sleep of dreadful night,
That once again in dream of night
In the mystic land of dream—
That known not when, nor where, nor how,
But whose words flow from the boundless plain,
Whence sleep doth lead the stream?"

"Great bolts of fire are his glowing eyes,
From his hair's sharp stroke the lightning flies,
He comes like a rushing wind,
And away with you in dizzy flight,
Through realms of dim and murky light,
Till he leaves earth far behind!"

"You may not stir, you may not cry—
You look for nothing but to die—
In slumbering dream you wake!
One sob—the heart of death has come—
Farewell to mother, friends and home—
Farewell, you strike, you wake!"

"And this is why with pleading eyes
I see you resting calm in sleep,
Which death you will not see,
I feel my heart with terror quail,
My blood run chill, my cheek grow pale,
For I know my life is driving a nail
In the dreadful nightmare's chain."

THE MILK IN THE COCONUT.
(Continued.)

YOUNG TREES.

If, however, coconut is lucky enough to escape the roasting, the pigs, and the monkeys, as to avoid falling into the hands of man, and being converted into the copra of commerce, or sold from a costermonger's barrow in the chilly streets of ungenial London at a penny a slice it may very probably succeed in germinating after the fashion I have already described, and pushing up its head through the surrounding foliage to the sunlight above. As a rule, the coconut has been dropped by its mother tree on the sandy soil of a sea-beach, and this is the spot it best loves, and where it grows to the sturdiest height. Sometimes, however, it falls into the sea itself, and then the loose buoyant up, so that it floats away bravely till it is cast by the waves on some distant coral reef or desert island. It is this power of floating and surviving a long voyage that has dispersed the coconut so widely among oceanic islands, where so few plants are generally to be found. Indeed, on many atolls or isolated reefs (for example, on Kookoo, the only one in the group) the shrub that grows in any quantity, and on it the pigs, the poultry, the ducks, and the land crabs of the place entirely subsist. In any case, wherever it happens to strike, the young coconut sends up at first a fine cascade of big spreading leaves, not raised as afterwards on a tall stem, but springing direct from the ground, and encircling the trunk like a very big and graceful fern. In this early stage nothing can be more beautiful or more essentially tropical in appearance than a plantation of young coconuts. Their long feathery leaves spreading out in great clumps from the buried stock, and waving with the motion before the strong sea breeze of the Indian, are the most charming and deceptive of ideal tropics which, alas! are to be found in actual reality nowhere on earth save in the artificial palm houses at Kew, and the Casino Gardens at the too entrancing Monte Carlo.

You may observe that whenever an artist attempts to make a picture of a group of coconuts in the foreground, as much as to say: "You see there's no deception; these are the genuine unadorned tropics." But as to painting the tropics without the palms, he might just as well think of painting the desert without the camels.

THE COCONUT AND THE MISSIONARY.

But the worst thing about the coconut palm, the missionaries always say, is the fatal fact that when once fairly started it goes on bearing fruit, uninterruptedly for forty years. This is a fearful and wrong of the ill-conditioned tree, because the missionary, the idle Polynesian to be under the palms all day long, cooling his limbs in the sea occasionally, sporting with Amari's in the shade, or with the tangloes of Nemo's hair, and waiting for the nuts to drop down in due time, when he ought (according to European notions) to be killing himself with hard work under a blazing sun, eating cotton, sugar, indigo, and coffee for the immediate benefit of the white merchant and the ultimate advantage of the British public. It doesn't enforce habits of steady industry and perseverance, the good missionaries say; it doesn't induce the native to feel that burning desire for Manchester pieces goods and the other blessings of civilization which ought properly to accompany the propagation of the missionary in foreign parts. You stick your nut in the sand; you sit by a few years and watch it growing; you pick up the ripe fruits as they fall from the tree; and you sell them at last for limitless red cloth to the Manchester piece goods merchant. Nothing could be simpler or more easy, factory. And yet it is difficult to see the precise moral distinction between the owner of a coconut grove in the South Sea Islands and the owner of a coal-mine or a big estate in commercial England. Each brings down, decorously through life after his own fashion—only the one looking like a Russian leather chair at a club in Pall Mall, while the other longings in a noise soft dust-leap beside a rowing surf in Tahiti or the Hawaiian Archipelago.

Curiously enough at a little distance from the sandy levee or alluvial flats of the sea shore, the sea-loving coconut will not bring its nuts to perfection. It will grow, indeed, but it will not thrive or fruit in due season. On the coast line of South India, numerous groves of coconut fringe the shore for miles together; and in some parts, as in Travancore, they form the chief agricultural staple of the whole country. "The State has hence," says the historian, "been called Coccanator," says its history, which charmingly illustrates the true Anglo-Indian notion of what constitutes a tropical colony, and ought to strike the last nail into the coffin of a competitive examination system.

Even as things stand at the present day, however, it is wonderful how much use we modern Englishmen now make in our own houses of this far Eastern nut, which, by name, still bears upon its face the impress of its originally savage origin. From morning to night we never leave off being indebted to it. We wash with it as old brown Windsor or glycerine soap the moment we are up in bed. We walk across our passages on mats made of it. We sweep our rooms with its bristles and wipe our feet on it as we enter our doors. At ropes, it ties up our frunks and packages, in the hands of the housemaid it scrubs our floors, or else, woven into coarse cloth, it acts as a covering for tables and furniture sent by rail or express. The coconuts themselves are used for the cooking pots as later on with coconuts, and, Messrs. Huntley & Palmer occasionally invite us to complete their coconut biscuits. We anoint our chapped hands with one of its preparations after washing, and grease the wheels of our carriage with another to make them run smoothly. Finally, we use it in our hair, and brush our heads, and light ourselves at last to bed with its aromatic smokes. Altogether, in some-

ON SALE.

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